U.S. AND BRITAIN

ALLIES FOR EVER

ing War Compact Will

Be Permanent.

LONDON, June 20 .- Foreign Secretary

Balfour returned to England from the United States convinced that the two

"Thus the mission has been the occa-

wish to use war as an instrument of ex-

ourselves on the results of our efforts

Conditions Believed Serious by

Joseph E. Davies, one of the members

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NORTHCLIFFE WARNS NATION OF PITFALLS

He Urges Country to Feed Americans Taken Prisoners by Germans.

SUGGESTS FOOD DEPOT

Would Have It in Switzerland -Entertainments for Soldiers Advocated.

In view of the effectiveness of the distinguished English meaning telsh-nublisher and nublicist now directing all British war missions in this country, among his own home folk during their first moments of unexpected trouble, a talk he gave yesterday to our own people, through THE SUN, or first steps toward war time effectiveness proved to be of especial timeliness and

The reader may be disappointed behe said so little; but if readers had been in the chair occupied by the headquarters on the fifteenth floor of the Hotel Gotham yesterday they would Balfour Tells Notable Gathernished that he could find time, despite the line of celebrities waiting in entercoms to get a word with him, to say anything at all, particularly when it is remembered that no one seems to realize better than Lord Northcliffe that he has been sent here by his Govern-ment not to talk about things but to do them.

As he proffered cigars and a box of nations have been drawn together not the longer cigarettes which an Egyptian turns out for him Lord Northciffs seemingly without effort gave the
impression that he heartily desired to
talk exhaustively, but owing to abstract influences that owned him body
and soul he had to say his say inside

of minutes.

"It is inevitable of course," said Lord Northcliffe after preliminary greetings. "that Americans will begin to hear soon that some of her young men are prisoners in Germany. For fighting men to be taken prisoners is no disgrace; it is inevitable in war.

"But I have not yet seen, I have not read that the Red Cross here has taken any steps to promote the organised feeding of your soldiers who may soon become prisoners of war in Germany. It is the policy of the German Government to place the onus of feeding her war prisoners upon the country from which these prisoners come. This may or may not be understood in the United States: It is true. sion, with Mr. Ballour on his right and Ambassador Page and Premier Lloyd George on his left. The other members of the Cabinet sat at a central table. After a cordial welcome home volced by Mr. Asquith Mr. Balfour said:

"I undertook the headship of the "I undertook the headship of the American mission with some reluctance and diffidence. I felt it so easy to do harm and performs not see that the same to do harm and performs not see that the same to do harm and performs not see that the same to do harm and performs not see that the same to do harm and performs not see that the same to do harm and performs not see that the same to do harm and performs not see that the same to do harm and performs not see that the same to do harm and performs not see that the same to do harm and performs not see that the same that the

not be understand.
It is true.

"Early in the war we made the great mistake in England of placing the responsibility of sending necessities and sponsibility of sending necessities and sponsibility of sending necessities. mothers and friends of the men cap-tured. The result in innumerable cases was that parcels were badly packed. As often as not the package sent did not contain absolute necessities. Eventually contain absolute necessities. Eventually there was so much suffering caused by the failure of transmission of these parcels—by the friendless receiving as a contain absolute necessities. cels—by the friendless receiving no par. tory have been based on temporary cels at all and the rich receiving too many—that the British Red Cross Society, with which I have been intimately concerned since the first of the war, started a special department of trained packers.

This constraints are all and and America, because it is not based on the fact that each nation hopes

"This department of our Red Cross now knows that our men imprisoned in Germany have different needs in the different seasons of the year, and there-fore now is packing articles and sending fore now is packing articles and sending them with intelligent thought for season

Suggests Depot in Switzerland.

"As the United States is a long way fom Germany and many articles soldiers will welcome are perish-I think it would be wise to estabsh a depot in Switzerland for Ameri ves permission to send food out of their country. Many may think here that this suggestion savors of looking a long way ahead, but by the time soldiers are in the trenches will have been upon them and untold suffering will be entailed through the ack of heat giving food and the dearth of warm clothing and boots. "The so-called food which the German

"These are not the fruits of the mis-sion, but the mission gave the occasion for their most emphatic expression. If Government gives to war prisoners is not the kind that Americans or English-men can eat. Ignorance of this caused that be valuable we may congratulat the mistakes we made in the first ays of the war. mistake we made was the HIGH PRICES SPREAD "Another

overcensoring of soldiers' letters—letters UNREST OVER NATION from soldiers to their families and lettera from families to soldiers. So far as this country is concerned, it is hardly possible that letters from American famflies to soldiers, which in war time will take fourteen days to transmit, can contain much that would be of value to the Washington. June 20.—A serious enemy when printed. But if the mili-tary authorities here have that fear they fore than a week, to make sure that the

must be taken soon to control prices and reduce the unprecedented cost of food. They conferred to-day with of-ficials of the Department of Agriculture Soldiers' letters give the most franhic accounts of the war. Such let-ters are real heart to heart measages, and I know of no more vivid pictures of fe at the front than these straightfor accounts from the ward eyewitness Schters themselves.

Amusements for Soldiers.

, as to amusements for the sol- sistants to begin an investigation of the It didn't occur to us for a long meat industry, particularly as to the Now, as to amusements for the soltime that a fighting man must have prevailing prices.

Labor men in discussing the problem strain in front and back of him; that with Government officials have been shen he is out of the trenches and is more concerned with the reduction of esting in the camps, the billets, he must food prices than they have with in-

"First of all the soldiers, your sol-diers should have an abundance of read-ing matter from home expectation." ing matter from home, especially his home town newspapers. He should have pienty of letters from relatives and friends. The arrival of the mail at the front is a rare sight; the man who doesn't get a letter is a very much disappointed individual. ing matter from home, especially his hearding and wide margins of profit.

**Spointed individual.

'War on the scale of the present appailing conflict was entirely new to us.

We didn't realize at first that the men must have every possible kind of amuse-ment to keep them in good fettle. The chief amusements of the British soldiers at the front are football, boxing and mo-tion pictures. These relaxations are all the more necessary in this war because

Continued on Third Page.

AIR REPRISALS WAIT STATE CENSUS AID FROM AMERICA England Seeks Great Fleet to Bombard Germany. DODGERS ARE Special Cable Desputch to Ten Sex. London, June 20.—The Government is still unprepared to announce its policy of air reprisals against Germany, but reprisals are likely to be started whenever the Allies' air service possesses such an overwhelming superiority in number of airpianes as to make them possible on an enormous scale without weakening the military air establishment. In this connection it has been learned that the American plans for the construction of airpianes by tens of thousands represent an intimate connection with the Allies, who are most desirous of American aid in expanding air werfare to such an extent as to awamp all previous activities of this kind. The American contribution in this regard will likely be most important in determining the result of the war. It is understood the plans contemplate the utilization of aircraft on a scale which will revolutionize land operations even more than the submarines have revolutionized navai warfare. When the preparations are complete it will be possible to carry out plans to keep German cities, munition works, trench and reserve lines, railways, ports and havai bases under continual bombardment. The Germans have established a precedent in making such warfare legitimate; now they must take the consequences. Special Cable Desputch to THE BUN. BEING HUNTED

Director Goodrich Has Six Subpænas Issued for Recalcitrant Persons.

RESULTS GRATIFY HIM

Two-thirds of Registration for Entire City Taken-Haste Urged.

Director E. P. Goodrich began vester day the first steps in the roundup of day the first steps in the roundup of slackers, who have been reported as trying to evade compliance with the State ing to evade compliance with the State military census law, by issuing six subpoenas for persons reported from various stations as having refused to answer questions. Two of these had evidently given false names or addresses. They were reported "Not found."

Three others who were summoned hastened to report to the director. One was under the age of 16 and so was not required to register, while the others explained they had become impatient over the delay at their first attempts, had left

action in the case of men who presented themselves in answer to subpoenas," said Mr. Goodrich last night, "but they showed they were eager to register, as is the majority of the population. It is very gratifying to find the residents of this city so anxious to obey the law and do their duty.

"The estimated registration to-day," he continued, "is the lowest thus far, less than 90,000 having been recorded. I wish to urge that every one register to-morrow and Friday who possibly can, since there will undoubtedly be a great rush Saturday and Monday, the last two days. While we have taken two-thirds international relations in the history of

the world," said Mr. Balfour to-day.

The occasion of Mr. Balfour's speech was a luncheon arranged in his honor by the Empire Parliamentary Association. The guesta were members of Parliament and Cabinet Ministers, with Ambussador Page and a few colonial representatives as the only outsiders. Ex-Premier Asquith presided as a token of the non-political character of the occasion, with Mr. Balfour on his right and Ambassador Page and Premier Lioyd

rush Saturday and Monday, the last two days. While we have taken two-thirds of the registration for the whole city it is incumbent upon every one who has not complied with the law to do so without further delay.

"We are doing everything possible to facilitate the work in the densely populated sections of the East Side and Brownsville. The League of Foreign Born Citizens, through its president, Nathaniel Phillips, has responded to the call, and has authorized me to announce that the league is devoting all its staff and facilities to the promotion of the Nathaniel Philips, has responded to the call, and has authorized me to announce that the league is devoting all its staff, and facilities to the promotion of the work. To-morrow night the league is to hold a mass meeting at Cooper Union to explain the object of the census. This sort of thing is the most useful work that can be done."

and diffidence. I felt it so easy to do harm and perhaps not so easy to do good. But looking back I feel that no harm has been done and much good. My colleagues performed their various tasks with great skill—tasks which involved the bringing together of the tremendous forces of the United States and Great Britain.

ACCUSED OF FIRING ON FLAG. Two Employees on V. Everit Macy's Estate Are Held.

to get something out of the present war, but on a deep congruity of ideals, will endure as long as the two nations are content to pursue these ideals, which, I pray God, may be forever.

"Our alliance is based on a great moral consideration. We allke do not wish to me a second." Charged with shooting the American role Japan is playing in the war of the figure in Ossining, two butlers were arrested and held in \$100 ball each Settlement Forecast. yesterday. The defendants, George Peterson and Ordano Wallen, Norwegian and Dane respectively, were arrested by Constable N. C. Tuttle on complaint of Joseph McGrath, another employee of the Macy estate. McGrath pansion, and so we here may be certain that the United States will not leave us until our great ends are accomplished. There is nothing I am more certain of charged that the defendants took a rifle than this, that the United States, having and shot the flag. When McGrath proput its hand to the plough, will not turn tested, he charges, they loaded the rifle and fired again.

back. "The Americans have carefully studied the origin and aims of the war and have come irrevocably to the conclusion that with the victory of the Allies is bound up the whole future of civilization. They will not recuse any sacrifices or effort which was himself and proper future of the concept of the concept. MANNING DECLARED "PRACTICALLY DEAD" which may bring a happy fruition, on which they are convinced depends the whole trend of civilization.

Littleton Argues Motion to Set

Bernard Manning, against whom Miss
Honors May O'Brien obtained a verdict
of \$225,000 for breach of promise, told
Justice Cropsey in the Queens County
Supreme Court yesterday during the argument on a motion to set aside the vergument of the manufacture of small steel parts. The cylinders of the
motors can be forged and bored out in
more closely in touch with public opinion.

The new body is expected to be
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more c dict on the ground that the a awarded was excessive that Mr. ning had been "practically dead for some

"He is here," said Mr. Littleton, "only because he has persisted in living for some time beyond the expectations of Washington. June 20.—A serious sill experts in mortality calculations. I Tokio, June 19 (Delayed).—The situsciening of unrest throughout the country is reported by members of the Federal Trade Commission, who are about to engage in a nationwide food survey and price investigation. They believe action must be taken soon to control prices and reduce the unprecedented cost of jury was influenced by Justice Cropsey's

charge.
"Had we anticipated the charge to the ficials of the Department of cooperation in jury we would have taken a different taking the census of food products and course," he said.
"Counsel can never tell what this jury we would have taken a different of the commission, will leave for Chi-

court is going to do," replied Justice Cropsey, "even if they are able to an-ticipate the actions of other courts." Stephen C. Haldwin, attorney for Miss O'Brien, addressed the court for only a few minutes, but handed up a very long brief. He asserted that in view of the reputed wealth of Mr. Manning, which has been estimated as high as \$18,000,-600, the verdict was inadequate. Justice Cropacy said he would go over the testimony very carefully, particularly that of Will Bring Dominion's Advances
Manning, before he reached a decision | Britain to \$425,000,000

MARSHALLS TEND MAID'S BABY. Bottle Fed Infant Guest of Vice-President's Wife.

Chivalry Honors Recalled.

London, June 20.—Chancellor Bonar Law, the Government leader in the House of Commons, announced in the House of Commons, announced in the House to-day that orders had been issued that all enemy aliens should cease to be members of any British order of chivalry to which they belonged before the outbreak of the war.

Washington, June 20.—Charce Ignatius, the ten-months-old bottle fed son of a chambermaid, is a guest for a few mee's of Vice-President and Mrs. Marshall at their apartments here.

The Canadian Government already has advanced \$250,000,000 in this way and the Canadian banks snother \$100,000, so the new loan will bring Canada's financial contribution to Great Britain on this account to \$425,000,000.

Great Bras spring Washington, June 20.—Clarence Ignatius the ten-months-old bottle fed son of a few marshall and Mrs. Marshall at their apartments here.

The Vice-President and his wife have no children. Clarence's mother works most of the day and part of the night.

Mashington, June 20.—Clarence Ignatius in Canadian Government already has advanced \$250,000,000 in this way and the Canadian banks snother \$100,000, so the new loan will bring Canada's financial contribution to Great Britain on this account to \$425,000,000.

Great Bras spring was a few marshall, hearing of the child's plish, arranged to keep him several weeks. WASHINGTON, June 20 .- Clarence Ig-

DYING OF NEGLECT U.S. TO START British and Indians Succumb

in Taurus Camp.

LONDON, June 20.—Reuter's correspondent in Cairo says he learns from reliable sources that a large number of British and Indian prisoners taken by the Turks in Mesopotamia have succumbed to Ill treatment or lack of proper medical attention.
"A resident of Taurus," says the cor-

"A resident of Taurus," says the correspondent, "testified that in the prisoners' camp there more than half the men captured at Kut-el-Amara are dead. It is noteworthy that the Turks would not allow a Swiss commission to visit this camp or other camps of the same type. "Thirty-seven British prisoners were sent to a hospital under European management, but soon after their arrival the European doctors and attendants were agement, but soon after their arrival the European doctors and attendants were driven away, and a fortnight later twen-ty-two of the prisoners died of sheer neglect. Fifty prisoners who were cap-tured at Kadia could hardly stand when they arrived at the hospital in Aleppo owing to weakness from dysentery and starvation."

TO VISIT JAPAN

Members Will Reach Tokio in August as Nippon Delegates Arrive Here.

WASHINGTON, June 20. - President the station and had registered elsewhere. Wilson will send to Japan an American They were permitted to go after showing their certificates.

Two men, attention to whom was called through the office of the Adjutant-General at Albany, were being sought by the police last night. If located they will be ordered to appear before Mr. Goodrich this merning. In case they should refuse to appear they will immediately be taken before a Magistrate, who may order their commitment to jail for six months.

Wilson will send to Japan an American mission headed by one of the nation's most prominent citizens. Details are under consideration now and it is likely the Americans will be in Tokio at approximately the same time that the Japan an American most prominent citizens. Details are under consideration now and it is likely the Americans will be in Tokio at approximately the same time that the Japan an American most prominent citizens. Details are under consideration now and it is likely the Americans will be in Tokio at approximately the same time that the Japan an American most prominent citizens. Details are under consideration now and it is likely the Americans will be in Tokio at approximately the same time that the Japan an American most prominent citizens. Details are under consideration now and it is likely the Americans will be in Tokio at approximately the american most prominent citizens. Details are under consideration now and it is likely and the proximately the american most prominent citizens. Details are under consideration now and it is likely the Americans will be in Tokio at approximately the american most prominent citizens. Details are under consideration now and it is likely the Americans will be in Tokio at approximately an approxima of each nation's war aims and of how r six months.

"We were prepared to take drastic cooperation may best be effected is ex-

Ambassador Sato does not regard the Chinese question as one which even suggests disagreement between the two Gov ernments. He believes the question o President Wilson's note to China and the comment it caused were due entirely to a misunderstanding as to the contents of the note and that at heart Japan and the United States entertain the same fundamental views relative to the welfare of the Chinese empire.

There is one question about which both Secretary Lansing and Ambassador Sato are understood to be concerned. This is the dexterity with which German Sato are understood to be stated in the state of the stat garbled in transmission, but apparently garbled in such manner as to picture the United States in a false and unfavorable light. Further investigation will be made of the incident.

Capt. George Garr Henry, State director of the census, and Phillip Mc. Cook, vice-chairman of the Mayor's defence committee, called at Mr. Goodrich's office during the day and expressed fully bear out the suspicions of the Japanese of the incident.

Ambassador Sato understands that German schemers are busy in China, and Secretary Lansing's information regarding their activities here and in China fully bear out the suspicions of the Japanese of the incident. fence committee, called at Mr. Goodrich's ing their activities here and in China office during the day and expressed fully bear out the suspicions of the Jaggratification at the way New Yorkers are turning out to register. ganda is understood to be making is to ganda is understood to be making is to ascertain what disposal Japan has made and is making of its military and naval forces. The Tokio Government is folthe American Government regards

The peaceful settlement of China's in

ternal troubles was forecast in an official despatch to the Chinese Embassy from Pekin. The message, dated to-day, said the two southern provinces of Yunnan and Kwantung, which formed the back-bone of the southern secessionist move-ment, had notified the central Govern-

Littleton Argues Motion to Set
Aside \$225,000 Verdict.

Martin W. Littleton, attorney for John
Bernard Manning, against whom Miss
Grand Manning, against whom Miss
Gr

JAPAN SENDS REPLY.

Situation in China Not Serious Says Answer to Note.

ciate herself with the action of the United States in asking the rival factions in China to compose their differences. The Japanese reply gives courteous recognition of the sincerity and highmindedness of America's motives in seeking to assist China, but sets forth the belief that China is not endangered gravely. Moreover, it is said, conditions have changed since the American note was presented, and Japan therefore submits her belief that it is not desirable

CANADA TO LOAN \$75,000,000.

to Britain to \$425,000,000.

OTTAWA, June 20.-A new loan of \$75,000,000 will be made by Canada to Great Britaia, it was learned to-night. The money will be advanced at the rate of \$25,000,000 a month in June, July and August to the Imperial Munitions Board to be spent in the production of munitions in Canada for use at the

MAKING PLANES 2,000 A MONTH

Within 120 Days Country Will Be Able to Deliver Engines.

ANNOUNCED OFFICIALLY

Machines for Service Will Do From 110 to 120 Miles an Hour.

WASHINGTON .. June 20 .- Within fou nonths the United States will be able to turn out engines for 2,000 battleplanes a month with which to overwhelm the air forces of the German army. Every month thereafter it will possible to increase this production by approximately 1,000 machines until the maximum is reached. This was the information given out

officially to-day to do away with the impression that this country would be satisfied to engage only in the manufacture of machines for the training of aviators. On the contrary it is the intention to build the heavy battleplanes for immediate service at the front. With

for them they will be able to do from 110 to 120 miles an hour. They will not be the speedlest type of battleplane to use, but they nevertheless are regarded as indispensable. They are excellent in bomb dropping work and in certain phases of reconnoitring. The factories in this country practically The factories in this country practically will take over the manufacture of engines and parts for training planes and the heavy battleplanes, leaving for the present to the plants in England and France the construction of the high powered and speedy light fighters for which these countries have highly specialized facilities.

Chairman Coffin Confers.

Chairman Coffin of the Aircraft Production Board conferred to-day with Brig.-Gen. Squier, who has charge of Brig.-Gen. Squier, who has charge of aviation for the army. Afterward he took up details of the aviation programme with officials of the War College. Mr. Coffin authorized the announcement that not only would all aircraft plants of the United States be expanded to their utmost limit of production of engines and planes but that countiess other factories now engaged in the manufacture of various sorts of

and extremely speedy battle plane will be developed to the limit. "The facilities of many available in-

dustries capable of adaptation to motor and airplane construction will be used in the work," said Mr. Coffin. "Orders will be given to all reliable existing air. turning out the quality of machines which the Government must have, and this will enable them to expand their factories for more extensive production. The aircraft industry has never been secure the necessary production we must draw on far wider res

Use of Allied Industries.

ing the resources of many allied indus-tries is one which has been used in some measure by both England and France. but limitations of their industrial re sources, and particularly the lack of ex-perience in the standardization of parts, have precluded its being carried out to such an enormous extent as will be pos-sible with the United States.

"The American automobile industry is

up the situation. Several other proy-up the situation. Several other proy-lines are said to be about to take sim-have three and a half millions of auto-President Li Yuan Hung, who com-plied with the revolting military Gov-ernors demand for a dissolution of Par-lament, has issued another description.

motors can be forged and bored out in quantity by the munitions plants now making shells, but the relative number needed will not interfere with the quantity of production of shells.

"The whole answer to the problem before us is standardization. The American development of airplane motors will be a standardized motor. If necessary parts exactly alike can be turned out in quantity in one factory and shipped to a different place to be assembled. As the work develops our engineers can consign the stantly be engaged in further perfecting.

Inces her work is was sought to justify subsequent proceedings. The Senator did not attend the hearing, but it was said that the law did not compel a person to sign the blanks, and that no one need sign one unless he wished to do so voluntarily.

It developed at the hearing that many of the residents of the village of Middle about the streets singing the "Marsellaise" and the Swiss national anthem. They gathered before the consulates, demonstrating in favor of the Allies on the stantly be engaged in further perfecting.

Major-Gen. Goethals, who is making

Major-Gen. Goethals, who is making a fight to obtain supreme authority in the nation's shipbuilding campaign, appeared to-day before the Senate sub-committee which is considering the Sheppard-Hulbert bill to establish a depart-ment of aeronautics, and testified that one man should be made responsible for America's aeronautical programme. Gen. "Aviation is a very important ele-

ment in this war. Control of the air and artillery will be the two determin-ing factors of the war. Aeronautical authority now is distributed through various branches of the service. Re-spensibility and authority should be concentrated. It would work much better to hold some one man responsive ter to hold some one man responsive ter to hold some one man responsive to me that this bill is working along the right lines and in the right direction. Division always weakens.

Division always weakens.

Whether Whether Whether the ground that some of the witnesses to the ground that some of the witnesses the ground that some of the ground that some of the witnesses the ground that some of the ground that s

make much difference what name you give a post so long as the responsibility and control are centred there."

Frederick H. Allen, a New York lawyer, supported the testimony given by Rear Admiral Peary, J. Bernard Walker,

Continued on Third P.

The accident in which Fried lost his arms tock place December 8, 1213, near Mount Vernon. He came in contact with a live wire in going up a ladder and his arms were so burned that they had to be amputated.

U-BOATS SINK 27 SHIPS, WILSON URGED ALL OVER 1,600 TONS TO SEIZE PLANTS

Worst Fears Realized in British Admiralty Report for Week.

NAVAL MEN HOPEFUL

Say Methods of Fighting Submarines Are Growing in Efficiency.

LONDON, June 26 .- The worst fears of a bad week in the submarine campaign are realized. The Admiralty statement of ships sunk shows the third highest total in larger British ships sunk since ruthless submarine warfare began, This week appears to indicate the crest of one of the waves in which the U-boat campaign seems to beat upon England. Though all told thirty-two British hips were sunk—the high total of twen-y-seven of them being over 1,600 tons ty-seven of them being garded too pessi-the situation is not regarded too pessimistically by navai men, who insist that
the Admiralty's methods of fighting submarines are growing in efficiency. Also
the last week includes one day which is
regarded as setting a record for the
number of vessels lost. The Admiralty
statement on the submarine operations
for the week shows:

Arrivals, 2,897; sailings, 2,993.

British merchant ships over 1,600 tons sunk by mine or submarine, including three previously, twenty-seven; under 1,600 tons, including one previously, five.

British merchant ships unsuccessfully attacked, including two previously

thirty-one.
British fishing vessels sunk, none. Admiralty officials say the Germans are trying every possible method of circumventing the allied patrols and convoys and that the submarines frequently change the principal scene of their

Predictions Borne Out.

The foregoing figures only bear out what has been predicted for the period which they cover. They show a threat-ening approach to the highly alarming of the last two weeks in April when the submarines made the greatest havoc yet recorded. They show a larger number of vessels over 1,600 tons sunk than in the last six weeks—and the average tonnage of such vessels has been computed at 5,000. At this rate the

of such ships alone would be 135,-000 tons.

The total of ships sunk of more than 1,500 tons is the third highest for the sixteen weeks of the campaign of ruth-less submarine war. The highest mark is that of April 21—forty ships sunk, and second highest comes the week of April 28, when thirty-eight of the larger ships were sunk. Then comes the week just closed, with twenty-seven, followed by the week of May 6, when twenty-four were sunk. In recent weeks the average has been eighteen until last week when the total reached twenty-two. The total of ships of all classes sunk

is not, however, so great as in many preiess than in most weeks. Also, no has ing vessels are reported sunk, whereas heretofore the weekly report has shown dent Poincare list night.

Rear Admiral M. G. J. Merveilleux

Senator Signs Census

Blank.

\$85,000 FOR LOSS OF ARMS.

Fried Gets Verdiet Against New

White Plains, which for the last Week has been rying the suit of Oscar Fried of Yonkers against the New York, New Haven and Hartford Railfoad Company for the loss of his arms, tast night

Haven on Third Trial.

THOMPSON NOW

Ships Over Under 1.400 1,600 Tons. Tons. March 4..... March 11.... March 18.... March 25.... May 18 18 May 20 18 May 27 18 470 Grand total ... 335

Result of 16 Weeks of

Ruthless U-Boat Warfare

Lorses to British Shipping Alone.

chant ships sunk weekly ... 29.4
Average number over 1,600 tons
sunk weekly 20.9 cheering features. The number of ships high water mark in defensive tactics. The total is thirty-one, whereas a pre-vious average has been somewhat less than twenty. The number of arrivals

and departures from British ports also

This week 130 more ships arrived at and

Average number of British mer-

U. S. SHIPS SAVE 80. Destroyers Race to Place Where

Two Vessels Were Sunk. BASE OF THE AMERICAN FLOTILLA IN BRITISH WATERS, June 20,-Two American destroyers have returned here with eighty survivors of two torpedoed British ships. The ships were sunk at the furthest point westward in the Atlantic the U-boats have appeared, since the ruthless campaign began. The response of the American destgoyers to their S. O. S. was a run of more than a hundred or

The American warships found the ships were gone and for many hours they groped about in the dark in search of survivors. The crew of one of the sunken ships, thirty-one in number, were found in one lifeboat, while forty-nine survivors from the second ship were picked up from two small boats. Four sailors from the latter ship were killed. Admiral Sims and other naval officers complimented the commanders on their work. American correspondents were present, having been invited through an arrangement between the United States and British Governments.

Although there are no war time re-

Although there are no war time re-strictions on the sale of liquor in this port, saloons are not the rendezvous of either the Americans or Britishers.

U-BOAT BOARD CREATED.

Anthorized by French President.

ANGRY SWISS RAISE FACING ARREST CHARGE OF TREASON

"The plan to employ in aircraft build. Director Will Order It Unless German and Austrian Consulates in Geneva Stoned by Mob of 5,000.

> that unless State Senator George F. Thompson returned to Lockport to-mor-row and signed his State military regis-

parts exactly alike can be turned out in quantity in one factory and shipped to a different place to be assembled. As the work develops our engineers can constantly be engaged in further perfecting the motor, and as the industry expands it can also improve the quality of its output."

They gathered below demonstrating in favor of the Allies on processes and houses suspected of this section had not taken the census law seriously. President Jennings of Middleport denied to-night, however, that Senator Thompson has no demonstrating in favor of the Allies on processes and housing at houses suspected of stones and housing at houses suspected of however, that Senator Thompson has no demonstrating in favor of the Allies on processes and housing at houses suspected of stones. The windows of the German and was the cause of the failure of the people of that town to register. rescued by the police. Eighteen persons were arrested before order was restored Thompson, who is said to be on a trip to New York and Washington, was at the Hotel Biltmore. At a late hour he had The Tribune demands the resignation of the entire Federal Council and also that of Gen. Uirich Wille, commander of ot reached there and could not be lo-

> Satisfaction and relief are expressed by the Swiss press at the resignation of ting them out. Congress has appropri-Dr. Arthur Hoffmann from the Federal ated so many millions for the navy, ex-Council and the disavowal of his action pecting it to buy so much of these sup-by the Government, although sympathy piles. If the price is doubled it means tury in the Supreme Court in by the Government, although sympathy is felt for Dr. Hoffmann, who is replains, which for the last week garded as a victim of German intrigue. Many newspapers express indignation that he permitted himself to be asso-clated with Robert Grimm, who is a native of Germany, although a natural-thorized to fix a reasonable, price to

The Tribune refers in this connection sented to the American Government note sugesting resumption of negotia-tions between Germany and the United States after diplomatic relations had been severed, and subsequently was transferred to another post.

The Lausanne Gazette says: "We do not wish to have Switzerland turned into a second Greece."

The Bund of Berne says Grimm ar-

AND FIX PRICES

Daniels Favors Drastic Action to Cut Cost in War Supplies.

BUSINESS MEN ALARMED

Manufacturers' Timidity May Retard Work on Big U. S. Air Fleet.

WASHINGTON, June 20. - A powerful element among the official advisers of the President is urging more drastic action than has been taken with regard to the Government's policy toward the large business interests of the country in the matter of prices for war supplies. This element is believed to be in favor of the Government proceeding rigorously to determine the cost of supplies such as coal, copper, steel, cement and platinum in order to arrive at a proper cost plus profit based upon which it is proposed the Government shall secure all of its

even have the Government assume even have the Government assume virtually the control of many of the larger industrial plants. They are understood to take the view that only by such measures can the Government maintain control of the cost of production in order to fix the proper basis for prices. This element is known to be at work preparing figures calculated to support their arguments and is laying plans for a campaign which it apparently betheir arguments and is laying plans for a campaign which it apparently believes will have popular support once it is launched. Rumors are affoat that this campaign is shortly to be given a great impetus. Some of the large business interests are believed to be cognizant of what is going on. Whether they have planned any move to meet it or not has not been established.

Dantels Supports Radicals.

There is a difference of opinion amon he President's advisers as to how far he Government should go. Secretary Daniels is known to belong to the radical element, though so far he appears to be rather cautiously feeling his way. In all that he has done thus far he has been supported by powerful friends of the President, some of whom are in favor of more drastic measures in the

The cooperation between the Govern-ment and producers of raw and finished materials needed by the Government at-tempted in the first few weeks of the war has already given way to a policy under which the question of prices is taken virtually out of the hands of firms doing business with the Government. That all future transactions are to be Anthorized by French President.

PARIS, June 20.—A special submarine
to be certain. The power of the Government ascertaints appears to be certain. ernment to force business firms to sub-mit to its terms or have their plants commandeered is regarded by the Presi-dent's advisers as being without question under the laws already passed

While the business interests of the country have not yet been heard from generally on this new policy there is evident a growing note of resentment

evident a growing note of resentment here, particularly among some of the business men associated with the Coun-cii of National Defence. The announcement to-day by Secre-tary Daniels that he will have the Fed-eral Trade Commission ascertain the production costs of coal, oil, copper, cement and iron ore as a basis for Government prices has not instilled confi-

. "Cost Plus" Plan Approved.

LOCKPORT, N. T. June 20.—Census

Lockport, N. T. June 20.—Census

Geneva, June 20.—The part played

Director Charles F. Foley said to-night
that unless State Senator George F. sending to the Socialist Robert Grimm

that unless State Senator George F. sending to the Socialist Robert Grimm

The phrase "cost plus reasonable profit" does not work out so simply as it seems, it is explained. The question of determining what is to count as cost is a problem which will occupy experts "The American automobile industry is bone of the southern eccasionist movement, had notified the central Government, had notified the central Government that they favored cooperation ment that they favored cooperation toward a peaceful settlement and were ready to do everything possible to clear and quantity of production of machines and production of the most highly organized and the most to be determined to be descent to be descent to be descent to be a production of the most highly organized and the most for months and is regarded as certain to lead to infinite differences of opinion. that he would lay the evidence in the Thompson case before a Supreme Court Justice at Buffalo, but to-night he intimated that he would issue the warrant himself, and if necessary would serve it

> needs at this period. In the question of needs at this period. In the question of airplane motors, it is pointed out, it would be well worth the Government's while to encourage manufacturers to experiment and if need be spend millions toward the procurement of the best type of motor. Many manufacturers are ready to devote all their work to this task. But they now are beginning to be the state of the efficient fear that the only interest of the offici acting under Mr. Daniels's policy will be to "see that money is saved."

Price Increase Consured.

In discussing the matter of prices to-day Secretary Daniels made it plain that he would not pay for supplies except on a basis of cost of production plus a "reaonable profit.

that or Gen. Urich Wille, commander of the Swiss army, who recevied his share of the hisses at the protest meeting held last night against the Grimm-Hoffman fiffair.

There is no justification for a tremendous increase in prices of basic materials." he said. "The Almighty put these things in the ground and the only additional cost over normal times is getplies. If the price is doubled it means that we will get only half as much as was expected from a given sum and will require that much more money from the

for the loss of his arms, last night native of Germany, although a natural-brought in a verdict for \$85,000 for the piaintiff.

This was the third trial of the case.
At first the jury disagreed. Then the fair, even liberal profit, but we will not

COAL BARGE GRAFT.

Witness in Bituminous Men's Trial

Gratuities or "graft" that coal dealers are obliged to pay to boat captains to assure proper handling of their ship-ments, figured yesterday in the trial of